



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

## SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

Class X 2025-26

### SAMPLE PAPER 02

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :80

#### General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography C- Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B -Geography (3 marks)
9. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

#### SECTION A

#### HISTORY (20 Marks)

1. Match the following leaders with their associated movements or organizations and choose the correct option

1

	Column I		Column II
A	Baba Ramchandra	1	A devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi from the North-West Frontier Province.
B	Alluri Sitaram Raju	2	Led the peasant movement in Awadh.
C	C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru	3	Led the Gudern Hills rebellion
D	Abdul Ghaffar Khan	4	Founded the Swaraj Party

Options:

- (a) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2
- (b) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1
- (c) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
- (d) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3

2. Identify the leader seen in the center of the image, who became the President of the Congress in December 1929.

1



- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Maulana Azad
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

3. Which of the following was a reason for the gradual slowdown of the Non-Cooperation Movement in the cities?

1

- (a) The government used brutal repression to stop the movement.
- (b) Khadi cloth was more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth.
- (c) The leaders were arrested in the initial stages.
- (d) The Justice Party did not support the movement.

4. The 'Do or Die' speech was delivered by Mahatma Gandhi during which of the following movements?

1

- (a) Rowlatt Satyagraha
- (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (c) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (d) Quit India Movement

5.A. “Superbly skilled craftsmen could duplicate, with remarkable accuracy, the beauty of calligraphy.” Explain this statement in the context of early Chinese woodblock printing. 2

**OR**

5 B. Briefly describe the contribution of the Grimm Brothers to the development of a German national identity.

6.A. How did the invention of the printing press by Johann Gutenberg mark a revolutionary breakthrough in print technology? Explain with three points. 3

**OR**

6.B. In nineteenth-century India, issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays. Explain with three examples.

7.A. “The nineteenth century saw vast leaps in mass literacy in Europe, bringing in large numbers of new readers among children, women, and workers.” Analyze this statement. 5

**OR**

7 B. Explain the measures taken by the British colonial state to control the press in India after the Revolt of 1857.

8. Read the given text and answer the following questions: 1+1+2= 4

The failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of World War II created widespread discontentment in India. This led Gandhiji to launch a movement calling for complete withdrawal of the British from India. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July 1942, passed the historic ‘Quit India’ resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India. On 8 August 1942 in Bombay, the All-India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous ‘Do or Die’ speech. The call for ‘Quit India’ almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement. People observed hartals, and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants.

1. What were the two main factors that led Gandhiji to launch the Quit India Movement?
2. What did the ‘Quit India’ resolution of 14 July 1942 demand?
3. Analyze the nature of the struggle that was called for by the Congress for the Quit India Movement.

### MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 Marks)

Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. Identify the following features marked on the map.

- A. The place where the Congress Session adopted the Non-Cooperation Programme.
- B. The place where the Movement of Indigo Planters took place.

### SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)

10. Although water is a renewable resource, it is predicted that by 2025, nearly two billion people will live in absolute water scarcity. What is the primary reason for this growing scarcity?

- (a) A decrease in the total volume of water on Earth.
- (b) An increase in demand from a growing population and over-exploitation.
- (c) The stoppage of the hydrological cycle.
- (d) A global shift to drought-resistant crops.

11. Identify the appropriate options to fill in the empty boxes regarding multi-purpose river projects and their locations.

1

Dam / Project	River Basin
?	Sutluj-Beas
Hirakud Project	?

- (a) Tehri Dam, Narmada Basin
- (b) Sardar Sarovar Dam, Mahanadi Basin
- (c) Bhakra-Nangal Project, Mahanadi Basin
- (d) Koyna Dam, Krishna Basin

12. In post-independent India, Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed dams as the ‘temples of modern India’. He believed they would integrate the development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and the growth of the urban economy. What is the most significant inference that can be drawn from this vision?

1

- (a) Dams were seen only as a source of irrigation for agriculture.
- (b) Multi-purpose projects were viewed as the primary vehicle for the nation’s overall development and progress.
- (c) The main purpose of dams was to promote religious tourism.
- (d) Nehru believed that dams would solve all social and economic problems without any drawbacks.

13. Based on your understanding of traditional water harvesting, what is the 200-year-old system of tapping stream and spring water by using bamboo pipes, prevalent in Meghalaya, called? 1

- (a) Guls or Kuls
- (b) Bamboo Drip Irrigation System
- (c) Tankas
- (d) Khadins

14. Which of the following is considered the purest form of natural water in the arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan? 1

- (a) Groundwater
- (b) Canal water
- (c) Rainwater or 'Palar Pani'
- (d) River water

15. Which of the following statements best evaluates a major cause of water pollution in India? 1

- (a) The process of the hydrological cycle.
- (b) The excessive growth of aquatic life in rivers.
- (c) The discharge of untreated domestic and industrial wastes into water bodies.
- (d) The practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting.

16. In Rajasthan, the practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting is on the decline. Using your understanding of modern development and changing practices, explain two reasons for this trend. 2

17 A. "Rainwater harvesting in different parts of India is a testament to the country's traditional wisdom in water conservation." Justify this statement by evaluating five different traditional rainwater harvesting methods practiced across the country. 5

**OR**

B. "Water is a renewable resource, yet water scarcity is a growing problem in India." Justify this statement by evaluating five factors (both quantitative and qualitative) that contribute to water scarcity.

18. Read the given text and answer the following questions: 1+1+2=4

Multi-purpose river valley projects and the sharing of river water are becoming increasingly contentious issues among different states in India. A prime example of this is the Krishna-Godavari dispute. The conflict arose due to objections raised by the governments of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh regarding the diversion of more water at Koyna by the Maharashtra government for a multipurpose project. This diversion, they argued, would significantly reduce the downstream flow of the river in their respective states. Such a reduction would have adverse consequences for both agriculture and industry, which are heavily dependent on river water. The dispute highlights how the actions of one state can directly impact the resource availability and economic prospects of its neighbours. As the demand for water grows with rising populations and industrial development, such inter-state disputes are becoming more common. They pose a serious challenge to cooperative federalism and require a robust mechanism for equitable water

sharing and integrated water resource management to ensure that the benefits and costs of river valley projects are distributed fairly among all stakeholders.

1. Which states are involved in the Krishna-Godavari dispute mentioned in the passage?
2. What was the primary cause of the Krishna-Godavari dispute?
3. “Multi-purpose projects, instead of uniting regions, can become a source of inter-state conflict.” Analyse this statement in the context of the given passage.

### **MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (3 Marks)**

19. On an outline political map of India, locate and label the following with suitable symbols:

- I. (p) The Rana Pratap Sagar Dam. 1

Or

- (q) The Hirakud Dam.

II. Any two of the following: 2

- (i) Haldia - Major Sea port
- (ii) Nuclear Power Plant in UP
- (iii) Tehri - Dam

### **SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 Marks)**

20. Which of the following statement(s) are true regarding the Belgian model of accommodation? 1

- I. The number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.
- II. Brussels has a separate government with equal representation for both communities.
- III. The state governments are subordinate to the central government.
- IV. A ‘community government’ is elected by people belonging to one language community.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) I and III
- (b) II and IV
- (c) I, II and IV
- (d) All of the above

21. This cartoon illustrates the multiple challenges faced by poor children in many democracies. What key outcome of democracy has it failed to address, according to the cartoon? 1



- (a) Political equality for all citizens.
- (b) Dignity of the individual.
- (c) Reduction of inequality and poverty
- (d) Accommodation of social diversity.

22. Consider the following case and choose the correct option: 1

A political thinker states, "We should share power not just to prevent social conflict, but because it is the fundamental right of the people to have a say in their governance." Which type of reason for power-sharing is being emphasized here?

- (a) A prudential reason
- (b) A moral reason
- (c) An economic reason
- (d) A federal reason

23. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the most appropriate option. 1

Assertion (A): The French-speaking people in Belgium accepted equal representation in Brussels.

Reason (R): The Dutch-speaking community accepted equal representation in the Central Government.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

24. Highlight two key differences between the Belgian and Sri Lankan approaches to managing ethnic diversity. 2

25. 'In Belgium, the tension between the two major communities was more acute in the capital city of Brussels.' Highlight the two main reasons for this acute tension. 2

26. 'Power sharing among political parties, pressure groups, and movements is a crucial feature of a democracy.' Support this statement with suitable arguments. 3

27. A. 'The horizontal distribution of power is also known as a system of checks and balances.' Explain the statement by describing how different organs of the government check each other.

5

**OR**

27 B. 'The refusal to share power can lead to widespread conflict and undermine the unity of a country.' Analyse the statement in the context of Sri Lanka's civil war.

28. Read the given text and answer the following questions.  $1+1+2=4$

Power-sharing is considered desirable for two distinct sets of reasons. The first set, known as prudential reasons, is based on a careful calculation of gains and losses. It suggests that sharing power helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups, thus ensuring political stability. Imposing the will of the majority may seem attractive but often undermines a nation's unity in the long run. The second set, known as moral reasons, emphasizes that power-sharing is valuable in itself. It is seen as the very spirit of democracy, where citizens have a right to be consulted. A government where people participate and acquire a stake in the system is considered a legitimate government.

1. What is the main objective of a prudential reason for power-sharing?
2. Which set of reasons considers power-sharing as the "very spirit of democracy"?
3. Explain why a government that shares power is considered more legitimate than one that does not.

#### **SECTION-D**

#### **ECONOMICS (20 Marks)**

29. Which of the following best defines the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country? 1
- (a) The total value of all goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.
  - (b) The total value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.
  - (c) The total value of all intermediate goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.
  - (d) The total income of all residents of a country from the public sector.

30. Why are only the values of final goods and services counted when calculating GDP? 1
- (a) Because intermediate goods are of lower quality.
  - (b) Because it is difficult to count the value of intermediate goods.
  - (c) Because the value of final goods already includes the value of all intermediate goods used in their production.
  - (d) Because intermediate goods are not part of the production process.

31. A fisherman, a sugar mill worker, and a teacher belong to which sectors of the economy respectively? 1
- (a) Primary, Secondary, Tertiary



- (b) Tertiary, Secondary, Primary
- (c) Secondary, Tertiary, Primary
- (d) Primary, Tertiary, Secondary

32. Which of the following is a key feature of the organized sector? 1

- (a) Jobs are low-paid and often not regular.
- (b) It is outside the control of the government.
- (c) The terms of employment are regular and workers have assured work.
- (d) There is no provision for paid leave or medical benefits.

33. In a village, five members of a family are working on their 2-hectare farm, even though only two are needed to cultivate it effectively. This situation is an example of: 1

- (a) Open Unemployment
- (b) Seasonal Unemployment
- (c) Disguised Unemployment (Underemployment)
- (d) Cyclical Unemployment

34. Recognize and choose the option that correctly matches the activity with its economic sector. 1

	Column A		Column B
1	Banking and Communication	i	Secondary Sector
2	Cotton Cultivation	ii	Tertiary Sector Public Sector
3	A Car Manufacturing Plant	iii	Public sector
4	Indian Railways	iv	Primary sector

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-i
- (b) 1-iii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-ii
- (c) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-iii
- (d) 1-iv, 2-ii, 3-iii, 4-i

35. Differentiate between the public sector and the private sector. 2

36. Explain with three reasons the rising importance of the tertiary sector in the Indian economy. 3

37. Explain the main objective of implementing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005. 3

38. A. “Workers in the unorganized sector are more vulnerable and need protection.” Analyze this statement by highlighting five major problems they face.

5

**OR**

38 B. Compare the share of the three sectors of the economy in terms of their contribution to GDP and their share in providing employment. What major problem does this comparison indicate?

**Question No. 9 & 19**

